





*London*

# CULPEPERS

LAST LEGACY: 1067.

Left and bequeathed to his dearest Wife,  
for the publicke good,

BEING

The Choicest and most profitable of those Secrets which while he lived were lockt up in his Breast, and resolved never to be publisht till after his Death.

CONTAINING

Sundry admirable Experiences in severall Sciences, more especially, in

*Chyrurgery,*  
and *Physick*, Viz.

Compounding of Medicines, Making of Waters, Syrrups, Oyles, Electuaries, Conservees, Salts, Pils, Purges and Trochiscs.

With two particular Treatises; the one of Feavers; the other of Pestilence; as also other rare and choise Aphorisms, fitted to the understanding of the meanest Capacities.

Never publisht before in any of his other Works.

*May. 11*

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER, late  
Student in Astrology and Physick.

Printed for N. Brooke at the Angell in Cornhill, 1655.

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1787-1788



*Master Culpepers Wifes Accompt.*

**H**AVING in my Hands these my  
Husbands last experiences in  
Phyſick & Chyrurgery, &c.  
composed out of his dayly practice,  
which he laid a severe injunction  
on me to publish for the generall  
good after his decease; therefore to  
stop the mouths of malicious Per-  
sons, who may be apt to abuse and  
slander his labours, and to discharge  
that duty and debt of gratitude due  
to his name from one so neerly rela-  
ted to him, I do hereby testifie that  
the Copy of what is here printed is  
truly and really his owne, and was  
delivered to my trust among his  
choicest secrets upon his death-bed,  
and I do further approve the print-  
ing thereof, and having viewed them  
see nothing in them but what is his  
own. To the truth of all which I  
do here subscribe my hand.

*A. Culpeper.*

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# WORTHY READERS,

**M**y Works have hitherto been  
so well knowne unto you,  
and have merited such  
just applause in the world,  
though envyed by some il-  
literate Physitians, that  
I am the more confident to goe on doing that  
good which you have received by my former  
Labours. Viz. 1. Dispensatory. 2. English  
Physitian. 3. That incomparable peece of Se-  
miotica Uranica enlarged. 4. Catastrophe  
Magnatum. 5. Directory for Midwives, &c.

This my last Peece the reserve of all the  
rest, I had never thought to have published,  
till now finding indisposition of body to be  
such as that I have no other way left to conti-  
nue my owne fame, and that happy gratitude  
which

## TO the READER.

*which I owe to my Country, but by publishing these my last Remaines, which I have left to my dearest Wife as my Legacy, being the choicest Secrets which I lockt up in my breast, and never made knowne in any of my former Workes.*

*And now Reader, to speak more fully in the praise of you, be confident what thou hast here, is what I have gained by my constant practice and by which I have obtained a continuall reputation in the world, not doubting but you will receive that satisfaction and advantage which I was ever assured of my selfe; and now if it shall please Heaven to put a Period to my Life and studies, that I must bid all things under the Sun farewell: farewell my dearest Wife and Child; farewell Arts and Sciences; farewell all worldly glories, Adieu Readers.*

*Nicholas Culpeper.*



## CHAPTER I.

### Of HEAD-ACH in general, with its several Names and Kinds.

OF Head-aches or pains in the head simply; there are three sorts, κεφαλαλγία in Greek in Latin *Capitis dolor*, in English the Head-ach.

Three  
sorts of  
pain in  
the head:

1.

The second is called in Greek κεφαλαῖα, in Latin *Cephalaea*, in English, a continued or inveterate Headach.

κεφαλαλ-  
γία

2.

κεφαλαῖα.

The third is called in Greek ἡμικρανία, in Latin *Hemicranium*, in English the *Megrim*,

3

ἡμικρανία

The two former possess the whole head, the latter only the one halfe of it.

By Head I meane in all this treatise, onely the scalpe or so much onely of the Head as is covered with haire.

And here is pain ingendred sometimes without the scull, sometimes within, *If it lie within the scull*, there is paine at the roots of the eyes, by reason of the immediate influence from thence to the brain; if without the scull there is no pain there.

I question  
whether  
all inter-  
nal pains  
in the  
head af-  
flict the  
eyes, but  
only such  
whose seat  
is near the  
optique  
nerves.

The first sort of headach, called κεφαλαλγία cometh of diverse causes, as heat, cold, drinesse, blood, choler, wind, vapor from the stomach, drunkenesse, feavers, each of which to discourse of, will require a several Chapter.



Several  
forts of  
κεφαλα-  
για.

## CHAPT. II.

*Of the Headach κεφαλαγια coming of heat.*

κεφαλα-  
για  
comming  
of heat.

The cause.



Signes.

Cautions  
for the  
sicke.

Aire.

Sleepe.

**B**Y Heat I mean only a hot distemper without any kind of moisture or humour. It is caused for the most part by the vehement heat of the Sun ; note, that it is extream hurtfull to the braine, to stand bareheaded in the Sun. It is also caused by immoderate running, jogging or moving ; especially to such as are not used to it, though it be most perillous to those that are used to it ; it is caused also by being long near the fire, through anger and furiousnesse, and by hot diseases, and smells of hot things.

The Signs of headach coming by heat ; are besides immoderate pain, you shall feele their Head burning hot when you touch it, their skin dryer then it was wont to be, their eyes looke red, they sleep little or not at all, and are delighted by sprinkling or anointing their head with cold things, and find ease by it ; other causes may be known by the relation of the Patient.

Let the air and Chamber where the sick abideth, be cold by nature, or else you must make it so by art, as by keeping it continually washed, by strewing there flowers and herbs, and branches of trees that are of a cold nature, as Roses, Violets, Water-lillies, Vine-leaves, Bryer-boughs, Willow boughs, Endive, Succory, or the like, also to poure water out of one Vessell into another, near him, to let him smell to Nose-gayes of cold flowers.

Great heed must be taken that the Patient sleep well, yea more than he usually was wont to do ; if he



he sleep not well as most labouring of this disease  
do not, provoke him to sleepe with *Diascordium*; if  
that will not doe, use *Laudanum*, two grains; if that  
will not doe, use three grains, encreasing it till it  
come to six; if he sleep not sooner, let his Chamber  
be quiet, free from noise and wrangling, for that  
causeth perturbation of mind.

Let his meat be but little, and let that little be of Meat.  
good digestion, as chickens, birds that delight in  
Mountains and dry places, rabbits, &c. let it be  
dressed with cold herbs, as lettice, endive, purslain,  
and verjuice; also Almond-milke, Pomgranates,  
Raisons of the Sun, and ripe Pears are wholesome  
for him; but let him avoid Milk and all other meats  
of a dilative quality, for they send vapors into the head,  
and are hurtfull for him.

Let his drink be water, in which a little Cinnamon  
hath been boyled, or in which syrrope of the  
juice of Succory, or the juice of Pomgranates, or  
Lemons is put. Drinke.  
I doubt  
water is  
not so  
good in  
cold coun-  
tries. I  
think a  
cool jellie  
were bet-  
ter.

Let him eschew carnal copulation, exercises, and  
baths, all perturbations of the mind, especially an-  
ger, all things that are binding, all things that  
cause stupefaction, as *crude opium*, Mandrakes, Hen-  
bane, Poppeys, Nightshade; those things that bind  
much, though they coole, must also be avoyded, as  
juice of Quinces, Medlers, &c. Directions  
negative.  
Affirma-  
tive  
Persuives.  
Vnction.

Let the sick smell to rose water mixed with vi-  
neger, and often snuffe some of it up into his  
nose. Let also his forehead, temples, and that part  
of his head where the paine lies most, be anoynted  
with oyle of fleabane. Let the fleabane be gathered  
in the houre of Mars, he being (if it be possible) in  
Aries, in a good aspect to the Moone. So will the  
infirmity be the easier and more speedily cured. If cause  
the disease  
you had  
better use  
vervain gas-  
thered in  
the houre  
of ♀ take  
this as a  
generall  
rule;

Stoole.

Have a speciall care that the Patient go to stoole, in good order; at the least twice a day; if he do not, provoke him first with a Clister, then with an ounce of lenitive Electuary, every night when he goes to bed; for the people most incident to this Infirmitie, are such as are of a Cholerique constitution, (though the trouble of this disease be no absolute signe of a Cholericke-man) which complexion most commonly causeth astringency.

κεφαλαλ-  
για  
coming  
of cold.

## CHAP. III.

*Of the Headach κεφαλαγια coming of Cold.*

**BY** cold I meane simply cold without any Flux of cold humours; for that causes Letargies: but onely a cold distemper.

The cause.

This paine in the head is caused of outward cold, as by tarrying long bareheaded in a cold aire, also by suddain applying of any wet and cold, or very cold thing to the head.

Signes.

The signes of this are contrary to the signes of the other that came of a hot distemper; for in this though the paine indeed be vehement, yet the head when it is felt is not hot; their face and eyes do not look red, neither are they hollow, nor shrunk, but on the contrary their face looketh full and pale, and their eyes are full and swarthy; also they desire not cold things, nor find ease but paine by them.

Cautions.

1.  
Sleepe.
2.  
Aire.

Let them sleepe moderately, but no more then usually they use to do.

They must remaine in a warme aire; if it be cold, remedy it with a good fire.

Let

*his Physicall, Chyrurgical remaines.*

5

Let them forbear all meates cold in operation, all fish, water-fowles and milke. Let them eat rear eggs, hennes, chickens, partridge and pheasants.

3.

Meats.

For drinke, let them use Wine moderately, and generally for the cure thereof you must use things that are hot in operation; but in the cure as well of this, as other diseases in the head, you must diligently consider the natural temperature of the braine; for it is such a thing as cannot endure either violent heat or violent cold.

4.

Drinke.



Let not their bodies be costive, but let them have every day a stool; if not by nature, give suppositories. Let them avoide sadnesse, deepe speculations, and thoughts, studying, and other immoderate afflictions of the mind.

Directions  
Negative.

Let them use moving of their body, walking and if strength suffer, riding.

Affirmative.

Oyle of Vervaine, is medicinall for the disease; let it be gathered in the day and houre of Venus, the ascending fortunately. Also, Rew, Laurell, Orris, Dill, Chamomel, Mother of time, Marjoram, are Medicinal for the disease. For the Oyle, anoint the fore-head temples, nostrills and holes behind the eares.

1.

Motion.

2.

Unction.

If I cause the disease use Fleabane and

herb of 6.

Also to boyle any of these hearbs, especially vervaines gathered as before said, in water, and snuffe up the decoction in your nose.

3.

Nasalia.

Also quilt these leaves betweene two caps, and let the patient weare it upon his head.

4.

Cucufa.

The innermost cap being made of fine silke, or Sarsnet, Take Laurell, Mother of time, Marjoram, Rosemary flowers, of each a handfull, Rew halfe so much, Penny royall, Calaminth two drams, Cloves, Stæchas, one-dram, beat these into grosse powder, and sew them up in the Cucufa, or double

## Culpepper's last Legacies,

cappe before mentioned, and having first sprinkled the head with Vineger, warme it, and apply it.

Pomander-  
er.

Also it is very good for the sick to smell to such a Pomander as this. Take of Storax, Calamitis, two drams, Cloves, Mace, wood of Aloes, of each halfe a Dram, Lavender, two Drams, Gallia moschata a Dram, Muske, Amber greece, of each two graines, beate them into fine powder, searce them; and with musilage made with Gum Tragacanth, and Marjoram water; make it up into a Pomander.

κεφαλα-  
για  
coming  
of driness  
or moy-  
sture.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Headach κεφαλαγια coming of  
drinesse or moysture*

**B**Y drinesse here, and moysture also is meant only the baire quality; for although of these alone, without heate or cold, no paine comes, yet hereby the studious in Physicke, may learne and discern when the Head-ach cometh of heate and driness, when of heate and moysture, when of cold and drinesse, when of cold and moysture.

The cause. Head-ach through drinesse is caused through drinesse of the aire, through hunger, much watching, extreame studying, by dry medicines, over much exercise, excessive use of venery, and violent perturbations of the mind.

The symp-  
tomes. Head-ach of moysture is caused through moysture of the aire, moist medicines, bathes, hot waters, and other things that moisten over much.

Drinesse is knowne by these signes; there come  
few



few or no excrements out of the nose, the eyes be hollow, the patient cannot sleepe neither before nor in the sicknesse; also the skin of the head is dry as though it were scorched; dry medicines do not ease the paine but increase it.

Moistnesse is knowne by the same that lethargies are, of which hereafter.

Those in whome drinesse doth trouble the head, let them remaine in a moist aire, let them eat meates of good juyce and a moistning nature, as yolks of egges, cocks stones and the broth of them, pheasants, partridges, and such meates as moisten and nourish much; let them drinke wine alwayes with water; let them sleepe largely, provoke them to it; as in the second chapter; let them eschew motion of the body and exercise, and use quietness and rest, let them eschew carnal copulation, hunger, and thirst, and all things that do dry, let them use baths of sweet waters, that are warme, let them be merry and pleasant, and avoyd all perturbations of mind. For paine comming of moisture, See Lethargies. Diet.

Let such as have head-ach of drinesse, use to anoint the seame of their head *or os triquetrum*, Cure by with oyle of fleabane, (see Chap. 2.) mixed with unctiō. oyle of sweet almonds or alone by it selfe.

Let their body be kept solable.

Also they may bath their head in water in which Stoole. Bath. strawberry leaves, violet leaves and flowers, mallowes and other hearbes that have a moistning vertue, have beene boyled.

Of Headach κεφαλαγια coming of  
plentitude or blood.

κεφαλα-  
για.  
coming  
of blood.

πληθω-  
γη.

The cause.

Signes.

Cure.

1.

Aire.

2.

Meat.

3.

Drinke.

4.

Exercise.

**H**itherto I have written of Head-ach coming through alteration of the bare quality only; I now come to Head-ach caused of fulnesse, and abundance of blood. I call fulnesse in this place, that which the Greekes call *πληθωγη* that is, when all the four humours abound and be encreased in their proportion, or when blood onely abounds.

This is caused commonly of eating all such things as ingender abundance of humours in the body, as meates and drinckes of great nourishment, plentifully taken; as also the neglecting and omitting exercises, bathes, sweatings, and usuall purgings, bleedings and evacuations.

The signes be these, the face and the eyes be red- dy, the veines be swoln, so that the least and final- est may be easily seene; the pulse is great and ve- hement, the urine reddish and thick, the veines of the temples beate more hard, strong and vehement then those at the wrest; the paine of the head is hea- vineffe.

Let the sick be in a cold and dry aire; if you can get no such place naturall, make it so by art.

Let his diet be spare; let him avoyd things that nourish plentifully, as egges, flesh, &c.

Let his drinke be barly water in which cold hearbs have been boyled as endive, succory, purselane, lettuce, or only barly water with a little Cinnamon.

Let him use meane exercise, rubbing his body often



*his Physicall, Cbyrurgicall remaines.*

9

often; if his body be soluble and no feaver, let him bath often.

In the beginning of the disease let him blood in the *cephalica* of that arme on which the grieve lies most, if that appeare not, take the middleveine; if bleeding in the arme suffice not, let them bleed in the forehead.

5. Bleeding.

If age or weaknesse, or both, prohibit bleeding, use cupping glasses to the shoulders to draw backe the blood.

6. Cupping.

These done, use medicines externall that are cold and astringent, wherewith you are furnished in the second Chapter.

7. Vnction.

You must in this disease have a special care that the body be kept soluble if necessity require and neither feaver nor weaknesse hinder, give a *decou-  
tum Sennæ* (with rubarbe and agricke at i.3.) iv.3.

8. Purgings.

After this you may apply such medicines to the head, as disperse the disease and dissipate and repell the humours, such be mallow seedes, fenugreek seeds, chamomel flowers, melilot flowers, either in bathes, liniments, or oyles, as you think fit.

9. Repelling.

Also you may bind the lower parts of the body hard, (as the things) to call or draw back the humours.

10. Bindings.

CHAP VI.

κεφαλαλ-  
για.  
comming  
of Choler.

*Of the Headach κεφαλαλγια coming of Choler.*

**H**ead-ach comming of cholericke humours The cause  
His caused of all such things as heate and drye  
the head unnaturally, as care, anger, paine, labour,  
watch-

## Culpepper's last Legacies,

watching, fasting, eating of meates that be cholericke, as Garlique, Onions, pickled herrings, and other meates extraordinary salt, &c.

**Signes.** The signes be these; the pains be like his that hath headach by reason of heat, but that only they have a more sharp and pricking pain, as though awles or bodkins were thrust into their heads; their face is pale and wan; their head is moderately hot, bitternesse of the tongue, driness of the eyes, nose and tongue; this disease chanceth most to young and flourishing yeares, to such as are cholericke of complexion, to them that take overmuch businesse in hand, and the like.

**Cure.**  
1. **Aire.** Let the sicke abide in a cold and moist aire, which may be procured by the Art specified in the second Chapter, as by sprinkling the Chamber with cold water, by strewing the Chamber with cold herbs, and moist flowers and branches of trees their mentioned.

2. **Meates.** Let his whole diet be moist; let him eat meates that be moist and of good iuyce; give them Endive, Succory, Lettice, Purslane, small fishes, that live in gravelly Rivers.

3. **Drinkes.** Let his drinke be water only, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled; but let him altogether abstaine from Wine and strong drinke.

4. **Sleepes.** Let him be kept quiet, and have long sleepes; you may provoke sleep by the rules in the second Chapter; let him be merry, and refraine from all perturbations of mind.

5. **Purges.** In the beginning of the cure you must purge the cholericke humour with medicines fit for the purpose; such be Hiera picra, Eleaguary of the iuyce of Roses, Rubarb, Pillulæ aureæ, Alephanginae, &c. But if it chance the cholericke humours do rest quietly in  
any

You must  
refrain  
purging, if  
there be  
a fever.



## his Physicall, Chirurgicall remaines.

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any part of the body, as many times it doth, and so be-  
cometh adust and burneth the place where it lyeth, and  
maketh the man incapable of receiuing purging medicines,  
you must use preparatives to alter and concoct the  
humour, till it appear by the urine to be digested;  
the best way of all to do this, is to administer a  
spoonfull of Vineger of Squils every morning fa-  
sting, and let the party walke a quarter of an houre  
after it; if you find that too hot, as you seldome  
shall, administer it in an ounce of Julep of Roses,  
or Syrupus acetosus.

Also you may give an ounce of pulp of Cassia at  
night when he goes to sleep, or lenitive Electuary.

If they be very costive, as it is the nature of choler  
to procure costivenesse, administer clisters of the molli-  
ent herbs, viz. *Mallows, Beetes, Violets, Pellitory and*  
*Mercury*, of each a handfull, boyled in a quart of  
water to three quarters of a pint, in which (being  
strained) mingle *Diacatholicon* i. 3. *Mel rosarum*  
i. 3. species *Hieræ picæ* i. 3; make it into a clister,

Also you may use Oyle of Fleabane for unction  
in the manner and forme prescribed in the second  
Chapter.

If the disease for all these medicines, continue  
still virulent and malignant, you may apply cup-  
ping glasses between the shoulders, and friction, or  
rubbing of the armes and legs, time and care con-  
venient being used.

6  
Bolus.

7  
Clisters.

8  
Vnct on.  
Beware of

9  
Boxing.

Κεφαλαλ-  
για.  
comming  
of Wind.

## CHAP. VII.

### Of the Headach coming of windinesse.

IT is a cause of eating abundance of windy The cause.  
things; besides, the nature of the body, and other  
things

Signes.

things were such as were apt to ingender wind.

It is known by a distention or stretching within the head, and that without heavynesse or beating, as also by noise in the ears.

I.  
Diet.

Let all meats and drinks that ingender wind be utterly avoyded.



If the Infirmitie lie onely in the Head, and ascend from no other part beneath, as many times it is caused onely by weaknesse and imbecillity of the head, then inward medicines profit little.

2.  
Conco-  
ctives.

But you must use Concoctive and Discussive medicines, things that concoct wind, as Fenugreekeseed, Linseed, Chamomel, Yolkes of egges, Saffron, Hens greace, Goose greace, &c.

3.  
Discussives.

Last of all use Discussives, such as be, Oyle of Dill, and Rew, Lupines, Barley meal, Lilly roots, Nigella, &c.

4.  
Clisters.

But if it come from vapours that ascend from some other part, you must empty the belly with a strong Clister that doth dissolve wind, made of of the emollient herbes, Anniseeds, Carraway, Fennell, and Cumminseeds, adding to the decoction Benedicta, laxativa halfe an ounce, of the Electuary I meane, for this glister draws the vapours down from the head.

5.  
Cautions.

After this you must strengthen the member that it ingender wind no more, whether it be the stomack, liver or spleen, it were tedious and superfluous to recite the manner how to strengthen all those parts, and others beside these, which may in their owne affliction afflict the head also; for I purpose if the Lord give me life and health, and time to write severally and distinctly of all the diseases in every part of the body.

6.  
Repul-  
sives.

Then may you apply to the head things repulsive and driving backe, such be, Vinegar, Pomgranate,  
rinds



*his Physicall, Chirurgicall remaines.*

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*rinds and flowers, Wormwood, Merlilot, Mints, Plantain, Walwort, Shepherds burse, Nutmegs, Furslaine, Housleek, Laurell leaves, &c.*

If heat be joynd with wind in the head, use Oyle of Roses, which is both repulsive, digestive, and discussive, mingled with Vineger, which is both repulsive and discussive, and also attenuating.

7. Uactions.

But if there be cold mixed with the wind, then use Oyle of Dill and Camomell, mingled with the juyce of Rew and Vinegar.

If the headach continue still malignant, use sneezing with white Helebores; but beware of catching cold of the head after it.

8. Sneezing.

After all this to strengthen the head, and repell the reliëts of the disease, make a Cucusa of these herbs dried, (that is sew them betwixt two caps; see Chap. 3. Page 7.) viz. Roses, Knotgrasse, Willow leaves, Nightshade, Marjoram, Mother of time, Hyssop, Rue.

9. Cucusa.

Also the savours of Castoreum, Muske, Ambergreece, and to take Venice treacle, or Mithridate inwardly, are medicinall for the disease.

10. Smells.

---

CHAP. VIII.

κεφαλα-  
για cau-  
sed by the  
Stomack.

*Of Headach caused of the Stomack.*

**H**itherto of diseases caused principally in the head it selfe; now a word or two of pain of the head that cometh by consent from other places of the body; and first of that which is caused by some evil affection of the stomack; and that is caused by some sharpe humour for the most part that aboundeth in the stomack, especially in the mouth of it, from

Cause.

from whence corrupt vapours arising doe ascend into the head.

Signes.

It may be knowne by that gnawing and biting paine they feele in their head, by their pronesse and desire to vomit; also if the sicke fast and suffer hunger long, their paine is more vehement; for through long abstinence, the malice of the humour encreaseeth.

Cure by vomiting.

Consider the strength of nature in the proportion of the vomit. Purgings.

In the cure of this disease, outward medicines will doe no good; the best way of cure is by vomiting, but first prepare the humours by giving Vineger of Squills two or three spoontuls; or four, if two or three worke not, divers mornings before the vomit, (which may be infusion of Crocus metallorum i. 3. s.) for many time the humors are viscous and sticke fast.

If you suppose the stomacke be furred after vomiting, give a scruple of Mastich pills every night going to bed for a week or such a matter.

As for strengthening the stomacke after the disease is cured, I shall speake plentifully when I come to speak of the diseases in the stomach.

So also if headach come from the liver or spleen, or any part, you shall have plentifull remedies when I come to speak of the places where the cause lies, which is needlesse here; for take away the cause, the effect ceaseth.

## CHAP. IX.

### *Of Headach caused by drunkenness.*

κεφαλαλ-  
γία.  
comming  
of drunk-  
ennesse.  
Cause.

**T**He causes are evident enough; for hot Wines, Strong-Waters and strong drinks fill the brain with



with vapours, and so much the more if the braine be hot by nature, if the *os triquetrum* be close shut, and the sutoriums close shut; for they beare drinke lesse before they be drinke then others in which they are more open.

The cure consisteth chiefly in thesetwo things, Cure consist-  
evacuation, refrigeration. ing in  
evacuati-  
on and re-  
frigerati-  
on.

If the Wine be yet indigested, give a vomit in the first place.

If the headach remain after, you must use refrigeration to drive backe the vapours that ascend into the head; that doth especially above all things Oyle wherein Ivy leaves have been boyled, by anointing the head and temples and forehead.

To prevent drunkenness are many medicines left by the ancients to posterity, but for mine own part, I, as yet, never tried any of them, as to eat six or seven bitter Almonds every morning fasting; to drinke a draught of Wormwood-beere first in the morning; also to burne swallowes in a crucible, feathers and all, eate a little of the ashes of them in the morning.

Preventi-  
ons.

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CHAP. X.

*Of Headach caused of Feavers.*

κεφαλαλ-  
για  
comming  
of feavers.

IF Headach molest those that have Feavers, you must consider whether the body be laxative or not; for *astringency in Feaves alwayes causeth headach*; if it be, then you must consider whether it began with the feaver, or came onely the feaver increasing, near the Crisis, or when the Moon comes to the opposition of that signe and degree she was in

Præfatio



Vel cali-  
vel signi,  
incertum  
est, puta  
signi.

at

from whence corrupt vapours arising doe ascend into the head.

Signes.

It may be knowne by that gnawing and biting paine they feele in their head, by their pronesse and desire to vomit; also if the sicke fast and suffer hunger long, their paine is more vehement; for through long abstinence, the malice of the humour encreaseth.

Cure by vomiting.

Consider the strength of nature in the proportion of the vomit. Purging.

In the cure of this disease, outward medicines will doe no good; the best way of cure is by vomiting, but first prepare the humours by giving Vineger of Squills two or three spoontuls; or four, if two or three worke not, divers mornings before the vomit, (which may be infusion of Crocus metallorum i.℥.℥.) for many time the humors are viscous and sticke fast.

If you suppose the stomacke be furred after vomiting, give a scruple of Mastich pills every night going to bed for a week or such a matter.

As for strengthning the stomacke after the disease is cured, I shall speake plentifully when I come to speak of the diseases in the stomach.

So also if headach come from the liver or spleen, or any part, you shall have plentifull remedies when I come to speak of the places where the cause lies, which is needlesse here; for take away the cause, the effect ceaseth.

## CHAP. IX.

### *Of Headach caused by drunkenesse.*

κεφαλαλ-  
για.  
comming  
of drunk-  
ennesse.  
Cause.

**T**He causes are evident enough; for hot Wines, Strong-Waters and strong drinks fill the brain with

with vapours, and so much the more if the braine be hot by nature, if the *os triquetrum* be close shut, and the sutoriums close shut; for they beare drinke lesse before they be drinke then others in which they are more open.

The cure consisteth chiefly in these two things, Cure consisting in evacuation, refrigeration.

If the Wine be yet indigested, give a vomit in the first place.

If the headach remain after, you must use refrigeration to drive backe the vapours that ascend into the head; that doth especially above all things. Oyle wherein Ivy leaves have been boyled, by anointing the head and temples and forehead.

To prevent drunkenness are many medicines left by the ancients to posterity, but for mine own part, I, as yet, never tried any of them, as to eat six or seven bitter Almonds every morning fasting; to drinke a draught of Wormwood-beere first in the morning; also to burne swallowes in a crucible, feathers and all, eate a little of the ashes of them in the morning.

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Præfatio



Vel cali-  
vel signi,  
incertum  
est, puta  
signi.

at

at the decumbiture ; if she or her beames reach but the place, give no physick ; for vomiting or flux of blood by the nostrils will follow.

Cause.

But if the headach began at first with the feaver, it is caused through vapours dispersed abroad through the vehemency of the feaver, as it were boyling up and ascending into the brain, and the brain also for the most part in this disease is weak and not able to repell it, but fit to receive it.

Cure.  
Tolle causam tollitur effectus

If age permit, you may use bleeding. If strength permit, you may use cupping-glasses, but the chief remedy is by remedying the feaver ; for the cause being taken away, the effect ceaseth ; and I intend hereafter to write a tractate only of feavers, to which I now refer it.

## CHAP. XI.

### Of the Headach κεφαλαῖα

κεφαλαῖα

The dignotions of κεφαλαῖα from κεφαλαῖα.

Κεφαλαῖα in Greeke ; in Latin, *Cephalæa*, in English an old and inveterate headach ; it may be knowne from κεφαλαλγία by these notes ; it hath been of long continuance, exceeding painfull, hard to cease ; every light occasion ( as noise, loud speech, cleer light, moving, drinking of Wine, strong smells, or the like ) causes sharp or violent fits, the diseased desires to lie in the dark, to be quiet, often supposing that their heads are stucke with a hammer, also some doe feele those things that are about their head, as though they were bruised or racked ; this disease sometimes doth continue painful alwayes, sometimes it comes by fits, with intermission, so that sometimes they thinke themselves



*his Physicall, Chyrurgicall remaines.*

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selves perfectly whole. This disease doth vex Women more then men. In some the *pia Mater* (or skin that knits the senses together, which lyeth round the braine within the *dura mater*) is vexed, in some onely the *Pericranium*, or skin that covereth the skull round) is vexed.

It is caused either by abundance of blood and Cause. other humours, or by the sharpnesse of the humours, contained either within or without the scall, inflaming the head; also it is caused through weaknesse of the head.

If the pain invade the sicke with heavinesse, it sheweth the disease to proceed of fulnesse and abundance of humours; if it come with pricking, gnawing and shooting, it betokeneth sharpnesse of humours; if it beat like pulses, it betokeneth inflammation; if there be felt distention or stretching out, without beating, or heavinesse, it comes of wind; if there be bearing with it, it is a hot wind; if heavinesse, there are humours as well as wind; if the paine be felt superficially, or outwardly, the disease lies in the *Pericranium*; if inwardly, it lies in the *Pia Mater*, and then is there alwayes a paine in the rootes of the eyes; for the *tunicles* of the eyes have their beginning from the brain.

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As for diet and aire, the cause being knowne, you may easily gather out of the former Chapter.

If it come through abundance of humours, you may in the first place let blood.

Oyle of Vervaine used in Unction, is an approved medicine, unless there be inflammations or feavers joyned with it; for them use Oyle of Fleabane, both considered as in the former Chapters.

Have a great care that sleep be moderate, and the body soluble.

D

You

You may also (for fear of Relapsing) purge the head with strong Gargarismes, made with juyce of Leeks, Pellitory of Spain, long Pepper, Mustard, or the like.

Or by sneezing, if the infirmity lie within the scull.

## CHAP. XII.

## Of the Megrin.

ἡμικρανία  
via:

Descrip-  
tion.

ἡμικρανία in Greek; in Latin also *Hemicranium*; in English the Megrin; is a painfull evill, lying in the one halfe of the head only; the right side, or the left; and is distinguished by the seame that runneth all along the scull, from the middle part of the forehead, to the hinder part of the head or nape of the neck; this pain cometh often by fits; and in some the grieve is felt without the scull; in some within, and that deepe in the braine; in some, in the Muscles near the Temples.

Cause.

It is caused by ascending or flowing of many vapours or humours, either hot or cold; either by the Veins, or by the Arteries, or by both; and sometime it proceeds from the brain it selfe, thrusting out its excrements and superfluities, when the passages are stopped.

Signes.

The Signes whereby you may know whether vapours, or humours do abound, whether they be hot or cold; whether within the scull, or without, may be drawne out of the former Chapters, only this I adde; if the pain lie in the *Pericranium*, the pain is so vehement that they cannot suffer their heads to be touched with ones hand.

Their



## his Phisicall, Chyrurgicall remnins.

Their Dyet, what they should eat, and what they should eschew, may be gathered out of the Diet, former Chapters, according to the diversity of the causes; yet let them by all meanes avoid all such things as send sharp vapors up into the Head, as, Garlicke, Onions, Mustard, Raddish roots, &c.

If the Infirmitie lie without the Scull, as most commonly it doth, comb the head; if the pain lie on the right side, with a combe made of the right horn of a Ram, (I suppose it were best the Ram were killed when the Sun \* is in *Aries*) if it lie on \* Or at the left side, with a comb made of the left horn of a least when Ram; and this (for ought I know) may do it, if the *Mars* is there. disease lie within the Scull.

If it lie near the Temples among the Muscles, rub them often (either with your hand or with a cloth) till they be hot, when the pain is over, and that many times remedyeth the disease if it lie there.

Also *Euphorbium* mixed with Oyle, and put into the ear on that side the pain lies, take more or lesse *Euphorbium*, according as the parties senses are dull or quicke; a scruple of *Euphorbium* is enough for an ounce of Oyle, and one drop is sufficient to put into the ear at one time.

Also *Euphorbium* dissolved in Vinegar, and applied by way of Unction to the grieved part of the head, profiteth much.

But beware you use not *Euphorbium*, if the disease come of hot Humours, or Vapours.

Also Earthworms beaten to powder, Snailles, Peach kernels, Goats dung mingled with Vinegar of Squils, are medicinall.

If it comes of hot Humours, use those medicines prescribed for the headach coming of hot humours.

**Culpepper's last Legacies,**

If it come of plenitude, use blood letting.

*In fine,* purge the Humour that causeth the Disease.

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CHAP. XIII.

*Of Vertigo or swimming in the Head.*

Descrip-  
tion.

**V**ertigo is a Disease wherein a man thinketh all that he sees turnes round; it is a Disease my selfe have been often for many yeares terribly vexed withall, insomuch that at the last I many times fell down in a swoon, and fainted; *This Disease often turneth to the Falling-sicknesse,* as it had almost done in my selfe, though after much and vast expence of Physicke, one Vomit absolutely cured me; therefore I shall be more large in the signes of this Disease.

Cause.

This Disease is caused through inordinate moving of Vapours that are windy, contained in certain parts of the Brain; this Disease is caused either, because the Brain it selfe is ill-affected, or of Vapours ascending from the Stomack thither; the Braine it selfe is offended by a Humour aeriall, from whence a windy spirit moveth inordinately about, and troubleth the apprehension; so that all things the man seeth, seeme to turne round also; the Brain is offended by the mouth of the Stomack, when windy exhalations are carried from thence to the Brain, which happeneth by corruption or putrefaction in the Stomack, the Vapours of which being penetrating move about the Brain.

Galen makes a great stir, and so also doth Hippocrates to prove two sorts of Vertigo; the one called

Ten-

*Tenebris* of a *Vertigo*; of some *Scotoma*: and this, say they, is the most dangerous, because it often turns to the *Falling-sicknesse*. Indeed I grant, the dark *Vertigo* turneth soonest to the *Falling-sicknesse*, because it commeth of *Atta bilis*, or *Choler* adust: but *Fuchsius* thinks they erre that think the *Diseases* to be two, because they differ a little in quality: and truly so do I. All *Galen's* words may not be Authenticks; no, nor *Hippocrates* his neither: and neither *Fuchsius* nor my self were nor are so simple, but we know *Choler* yellow, will turn black, and adust in the *Tunicle* of the *Stomack*, and cause no other difference then changing the quality, not the nature of the *Disease*. But enough of this; I proceed to the *Signs*.

A darknes or mist appeareth before their eys that are troubled with this *Disease*, and that upon every light occasion, especially if they drink but a cup of strong drink, or wine; or if they turn round: for it chanceth to them if they turn round once, as it doth to others when they turn round often times; so that sometimes they fall down. Also the same effect it brings to him, to see another man, or a wheel, or the water run round: therefore let such objects be avoided; for the vital spirits beholding it, turn about also, and so the moving of the *Humour* that causeth the *Disease*, is troubled, unequall and inordinate.

When this *Disease* lyeth in the brain only, without relation to the stomach, there followeth sound in the ears, pain in the head, sometimes vehement, and heavinesse there; also the smelling and other senses are detrimented: their fits are chiefly when the Sun doth heat them, or when their head is hot by some other means: for Heat doth dissolve

the Humours, and then they turne about the Brain.

And indeed for ought I know, a cleer Sun-shine day is hurtfull for those in whom the Disease proceeds from the Stomack, as mine did; and I found the same extreemly prejudiciall to me.

Those in whom the Disease proceedeth from the Stomack, feel a gnawing in their Stomack before the fit come, and a disposition to vomit, and are as though they were heart-burnt.

Also thus you may know of what Humour the Disease comes, by the apparent colour of things to their eyes: for if they appear yellow, the Disease comes of yellow Choler: if reddish or bloody, it comes of Blood, and is apt to fall into a frenzy or madnesse; if dark, it comes of Atrabilis, and is a fore-runner of the Falling-sickness, or Apoplexie. And thus much for example sake.

Also these Diseases are most violent in that time of the year that suiteth best with their nature; as Choler in Summer, Melancholy in Autumn, &c.

Cure.

If this Disease be caused by Vapours that ascend from the Stomack, as mine did, Vomiting is a speedy cure, and the onely cure I could find.

Cautions.  
For only  
that winde  
causeth  
Whirl-  
winds.

Let the sick avoid the beams both of Sun and Moon; all Winds, especially South winds: nor let him behold any thing that moves round, nor any deep thing.

Let him avoid fasting and fulnesse, all meats that engender winde, that are of a dilative quality, and send Vapours up to the head: such be Milk, Onions, Garlick, Leeks.

Let him eschew sleep in the day, saith Galen: but for mine own part I found ease in nothing else.



Let his Meat be of good Juice, and good Diet, gestion.

If the Disease come of Blood, use Blood-letting.

Let the Sick avoid perturbation of mind, anger, fear, sadnesse, loud crying and singing.

Let him not keep his Head too hot, nor abide in an Aire too hot, or too cold; and let him stir his Head as little as may be.

In a word, keep his Stomack clean with Vomits, and his Head with *Pil. Alephangina*.

*Acetum scilliticum* is a soveraign remedy, and Southernwood is the Herbe proper for the Disease.

# CHAP. XIV.

## Of Frenzie.

*ἑννίσις* in Greeke, in Latine also *Phrenitis*, <sup>*ἑννίσις*</sup> in English a Frenzie, is a Disease that troubles Description. the minde, dangerous and difficult to cure: it differs from Madnesse thus; a Feaver ever accompanies a Frenzie, but never Madnesse. Definition

A Frenzie is a continuall Madnesse and Furie, with raging and vexation of mind, accompanied Division. with an acute Feaver, caused through inflammation of the Brain, or the films thereof.

There are three internall senses in the Head; Three sorts of Frenzies! Imagination, Judgment, Memory; and a man may be frenetick (or as our common English word saith, Frantick) in any of these.

Some are frenetick onely in Imagination; imagining they see things they do not, and yet do give



a right judgment of things they do see; and remember every man, and call him by name: in such fantasie onely is distempered.

2. Other apprehend things truly, yet judge fallly of them; as a Patient I had, that judged his father would kill him, and therefore fled his presence; as also, that he was some great person. There the seat of Judgment is chiefly vexed.

3. The third is compound of these two, and they erre in every thing, and know nobody, nor remember any thing; and in such the Brain is totally distempered.

Cause.

The Frenzie is caused of abundance of Choler, and cholerick Blood, either in the Brain, or films thereof; and if the Choler be adust, the Disease is vehement and pernicious.

Signs.

Besides, a terrible Feaver and Madnesse, for the most part they cannot sleep; if they do sleep at all, it is troublesom: many times when they do sleep, they start up out of it suddenly, and rage, and cry out furiously; they babble words without order or sense, and very seldom answer directly to a question; their Water many times is thin and cleer; and if it be so, it is so much the worse: many times the softer you speak to them, the louder they answer.

Their Eyes are blood-shotten, bleared and staring, and sometime dry, and sometimes full of sharp and scalding tears; most of them pull and tear all the cloaths about them to pieces: their Pulses are small, weak and slow, and they fetch their breath but seldom: that which cometh of Blood, causeth inordinate laughter; and Choler, immoderate fury; also such must be bound in their beds; they forget every thing speedily that they  
either

either do or say. I have seen one call for a Chamber-pot, and so soon as he had it, either had forgot what it was, or else forgot to pisse in it.

Concerning the usage of the Sick ; if it be winter, let the aire be warm ; if in summer, let it be cold : a whited wall is best ; for diversity of colours or pictures are naught.

Some are troubled with light in their Fits, and some with darknesse ; therefore you had best try them both, and let him have light that is afraid of darknesse, and keep him dark that is offended with light : but if the Sick be indifferent, between both, let the strongest have light, and keep the weakest darkest.

Let his dearest friends come to him, and let some speak friendly to him, and let some of them speak harshly and roughly to him ; for there is no rule with such persons, unlesse they stand in awe of some body.

If strength permit, let him bleed largely in the Bleeding<sup>ar</sup>me, and two or three dayes after under the tongue.

Keep his body laxative.

Stool.

Sleep.

Force him to sleep with *Opium* ; if his body be strong, you need not fear to give him four or five grains at a time : also hang soporiferous things about his Head, as Mandrakes, Nightshade, Poppy, Henbane, &c. and anoint his head and temples with oyl of Poppy, if he sleep not without these.

Let his drink be water, in which Cinamon hath been boiled.

Let his meat be exceeding little, and let that little be of very good and speedy digestion.

Also, I have found by experience, *Castoreum* to Cure  
be

be very medicinal for the Disease, taken inwardly.

For other Medicines, your best way is to labour to remove that Humour which causeth the Disease: of which Medicines you may be furnished in the peculiar chapter belonging to the particular Humour.

## CHAP. XV.

### Of the Lethargie.

Descripti-  
on.

**I**N direct opposition to a Frenzie, is the Disease called a Lethargie; which causeth sluggishnesse, and an inexpugnable desire to sleep.

ἄβη  
αργής.

This word *Lethargie*, is a Greek word, compounded of ἄβη; which signifies forgetfulness; and αργής, which signifies slothfull, or dull: and therefore in stead of *Veternus*, the common Latine word, it might be better (or at least better in my opinion) be called *Oblivio iners*, a sluggish forgetfulness.

Names.]

καρῶ.

Subeth.

κῶμα.

It is affirmed by many good Physicians, that there is such a Disease as *Coma Vigilans*, but as yet I never saw any possessed with it.

This sluggish Disease hath gotten many names; it is called by some *Grecians* καρῶ, of the *Arabians* Subeth; of some *Grecians* κῶμα; and this κῶμα, say they, is of two sorts: *Coma somnolentum*, or a sleepy *Coma*: the other called *Vigilans coma*, or a waking *Coma*; because such as have Lethargies seem to be awake many times, when they are not. Many have thought these Diseases to be all different, because different places have given it different names; yet all confesse the cause of them all to be the same, and then the difference can be onely in the Complexion of the party grieved.

It is caused of Flegm, which cooleth the Brain Cause.  
overmuch, and moistneth it, and thereby provok-  
eth sleep.

They are alwayes in a profound and dead sleep; Signes.  
their Pulse is great, and striketh seldom, and beat-  
eth as though it were in water; they fetch breath  
seldom, and weakly, and are so sluggish and sleepy,  
that they can hardly be forced to answer to a que-  
stion: sometimes they will open their eyes, if you  
cry aloud to them, but they instantly shut them a-  
gain: they are exceeding forgetfull, and alwayes  
talk idly in their sleep; they gape and yawn often,  
and sometime keep their mouth open, as though  
they had forgot to shut it: some are costive, others Cure.  
laxative; their Urine is like Beasts Urine, stink-  
ing; some tremble and sweat all over.

Let the chamber wherein the Sick doth lye, be Aire.  
very light, and very warm.

Let his Diet be such things as extenuate, cut and Diet.  
dry, and let it be seasoned with Anniseed, Cum-  
min-seed, Pepper, Cinamon, Ginger, Cloves, &c.

For Pot-herbs, let him use Sparagus, Parsley,  
Fennel, and such like: and after eating, binde the ex-  
tream parts (viz. the Thighs) hard, that the Vapours  
ascend not up into the Head.

You may burn Brimstone under his Nose, or *assa Nafsalia*,  
*satida* to awake him.

Give him strong Gargarisms, made with Pellito- Garga-  
ry of Spain, and Mustard: also you may safely put risms.  
a whole spoonfull of Mustard into his mouth at  
once.

Also you may boil Time, Penny-royall and O-  
riganum in Vinegar, and dip a sponge in it, and  
hold it alwayes to his Nose.

You may shave off his Hair, and keep his Head  
alwayes



alwayes moistned with Vinegar of Roses: also it is excellent to let it drop down from some high place upon the crown of his Head.

**Speezing.** Povoke him often to sneeze with white Hellebore.

**Clifters.** Also, in this Disease you may safely administer sharp and scowring Clifters, with Collocynthis, Agrick, Electuary *Benedicta laxativa*, species *biere picra*, and the like, in the common decoction.

**Purge.** The Disease declining, purge Flegm. *Castoreum* is also exceeding medicinal for this Disease, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly.

## CHAP. XVI.

### Of Forgetfulness.

**Cause.**

**T**he losse of Memory chanceth sometimes alone, and sometimes Reason is hurt with it.

It is caused of Lethargies, and other soporiferous Diseases; for they being ended, many times leave Forgetfulness behind them, and then it comes of a cold distemper. This coldnesse hath sometimes drinesse joined with it, and sometimes moisture, and sometimes nothing but a bare distemper: to know this, you must diligently observe the causes whence it ariseth.

The causes are two; internal, external: if they be internal, either abundance of Flegm, or Melancholy is the cause of it; if there be no signs of these abounding, then it comes of some external cause, (unlesse it come through extream old age.)

2.

The external causes you may know by the relation



lation of the sick, or those that are about him; if any disease have newly passed and so turned into oblivion, if medicines were applied outwardly on administred inwardly, which extreemely cooled the brain; or if it came of study, watching, &c.

If the memory be but a little hurt, it shews the braine to be but a little cooled; if reason be also hurt, then the disease is vehement. Signes.

If it come of a dry distemper, the sick watcheth much, and can hardly be brought to sleepe.

If moysture only offend, then are they heavy, inclined to sleepe, and their sleepes are long and troublesome.

If cold be joyned with the moysture, it is a perfect Lethargy, though perhaps but breeding, and then the excrements are many at the mouth and nose, proceeding from the braine.

If melancholy be the cause, he will not be very desirous of sleepe, nor voyd excrements from his brain; besides all circumstances, and the state of his whole body incline to cold and drinesse.

For to give a true judgment of a disease, you must consider the complexion of the party, the region that he lives in, the times of the yeare, the state of the aire, and the diet he hath used.

Let his diet be different according to the cause of his disease; as for example, if it come of coldness let it be hot, &c. Diet.

But what ever the cause be, the aire must not be cold, nor the roome darke, nor any windowes open North or South, for the one cooleth, the other stufferh the head. Caution.

If it come through age, Physicke availes little.

If the memory fail suddenly, either falling sicknesse or Apoplexy is following, for cure of which use such means. I should think the East were worst. Prognostica.

## Culpepper's last Legacies,

meanes of prevention, as you shall be taught to cure them when they are come in their proper chapters.

Cure.

If it come of other causes, viz. of cold, heat the braine; of drinesse, moysten the braine.

Things medicinall, are *Castoreum*, *Oleum de lateribus*, *Rew*, *Balme*, *Betony*, *Rosemary*, *Marjoram*.

Of Compound, *confectio anacardina*, *Diamoscbum dulce*, *Diambra*, *Mithridate*, *Theriacha*. These not only remedy memory lost, but helpe and mend it being dull.

## CHAP. XVII.

## Of Catalepsis.

Names.

Κατοχνη.

καταληψις.

detentio.

occupatio.

congelatio.

Description.

on.

Κατοχνη or καταληψις in Greeke, is called in Lattin, *Occupatio*, detention, and *Deprehensio*; Moderne Writers call it *Congelatio*, in English it is called congelation, or taking, and by the ignorant struck with a Planet.

It is a sudden detention and taking both of body and mind, both sense & moving being lost, the sick remaining in the same figure of body wherein he was taken; whether he sit or ly, or whether his mouth and eyes were open or shut, as they are taken in the disease so they remaine.

Cause.

This disease is a meane between a Lethargy and a frenzie, for it commeth of a melancholly humour; Therefore in respect of coldnesse it agreeth with a Lethargy, and in respect of drinesse with a frenzy; and the effects are in a medium between them both; Sometimes abundance of blood is joyned with the melancholly humour, and sometimes on-ly

ly pure melancholly; both invade the hinder part of the braine.

They that are taken with this disease, are alwaies taken suddently, both speech and sense are taken **Signes.** from him; he neither speaketh nor heareth, his breath scarcely to be perceived; he lies like a dead man, his pulse is small, weake, and very thicke; his egestion and urine are either very little or none at all, which seemes to proceed from want of sense; for the sick abounds (most commonly) with moisture; *For melancholly is an humour dry in operation, not in quality;* Their face is sometimes red, and that is when blood is mingled with the melancholy; and sometimes swarth, and then pure melancholly oppresseth; the eyes in this disease remaine immoveable, as though they were frozen.

The diet is different according to the cause; on- **Diet.** ly in generall let him avoyd all such meates and drinkes as send vapours up into the head; also water is hurtfull because it *swelleth the spleene.* Barly water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled is good.

If blood abound, and strength and yeares per- **Bleeding.** mit; let him blood in the Cephalique of the arme, as much as strength will permit.

If melancholly abound, cleanse the gutts with **Clisters.** clysters made of things proper for melancholly: such be borragge, buglosse, fumitory, time, epithimum, polipodium, senna, cassia fistula, confectio Hamech, &c.

If the head be hot, coole it with oyle of fleabane; **Refrige-** if too cold, heat it with oyle of vervaine. **ration.**

Black hellebore corrected with Cinnamon is **Cure.** very medicinall; so is mother of time.

If trembling accompany the disease, give Castoreum.

As for other remedies, you may find them in the chapters of frenzie, and lethargy before; and in the Chapter of melancholy, which is to follow after.

## CHAP. XVIII.

### *Of the Apoplexie.*

Ἀπο-  
πλεξία.

Definiti-  
on.

Ἀποπλεξία, in Greeke and Latin, is also called an Apoplexy in English; and is a disease wherein the fountaine and originall of all the sinewes is affected, and so every part of the body doth suddainly lose sense and motion, throughout the whole body.

Cause.

If this stopping come only in one halfe of the body, it is called the Palsey; of which hercafter.

The Apoplexie is caused by a grosse tough and clammy humour, (ingendred for the most part by drunkenesse;) which (being crude) fills the principal ventricles of the braine.

It is caused also by a fall or a blow, which bruisseth and shaketh the braine, and causeth the humours to flow thither.

Also those that are brought up in hot countries, when they come to live in cold countries, many times the cold only congealeth the humours and causeth the disease.

Signes.

There goeth before this disease a sharpe paine in the head, a swelling of the veins in the neck, the vertigo and brightnesse before the eyes, coldnesse of the extreame parts without cause known, panning of the whole body, slownesse to move, and gnawing of the teeth, while they sleepe; their urine is



is little in quantity, and black, like rust or canker of mettall, and hath a residence like meal; they lack sense altogether, and lie with their eyes shut, as though they were asleep and snort.

The vehemency of this disease, may be known by their impediments in breathing; if their breathing differ but little from another mans that is in health, it shewes the disease is but weake; but when they can hardly be perceived to breath at all, it is the strongest Apoplexie; and little better is theirs where the breath seemes to be stopped for a while, and then fet with great violence.

This disease happens most frequently to aged people, stigmatike folkes, and to such as use such diet as increaseth stegme.

This disease is seldome cured; and seldomer but it leaves the dead palsey behind it; and then it is but halfe cured.

A strong Apoplexie for the most part kills a man in 24 hours; many times in halfe the time.

Bleeding is a desperate physicke for an Apoplexie, well b-fitting such a desperate disease; for it kills or cures quickly.

Provoke him to stoole, with mighty sharpe and strong clysters.

Bind the thighes hard, and rub them vehemently.

You may shave the head, and bath it with oyle of Rew, Camomel, or Dill.

You may fasten Cupping-glasses good store to the shoulders.

You may burne stinking things under his nose, as Castoreum, Asa Fetida, Saga penum, Galbanum.

You may provoke him to sneeze, with white Hellebore.

You may apply Castoreum, and Euphorbium,

Bleeding.

Stoole.

Liga-  
ments.

Vaction.


Cupping.

Nesalia.

Sneez-  
ing.



Cucufa. with vinegar to his head.

Vomit. You may provoke him to vomit with turbith minerale,  
 mercurius vita, or lac sulphuris, which is the best medicine  
 I know.

Lac sulphuris. Thus much for the cure of an Apoplexie, if it may  
 I take it doth not be cured.  
 procure vomit, but  
 is diaphoretical.

## CHAP. XIX.

### Of the dead Palsey in one side.

παράλυσις. παράλυσις in Greeke, in Latine *Resolutio*, in Eng-  
 lish the dead palsey; 'tis a disease wherein the one  
 Definit. halfe of the body, either the right side or the left,  
 on, doth lose either sense or moving, or both, either  
 totally or partially.

παρά- But note here that the palsey that followeth the  
 πλῆγία. Apoplexie, is properly and particularly called by  
 the Greekes παράπληγία

In the palsey sometimes sense only is lost, and  
 not moving, sometimes moving and not sense,  
 and sometimes both sense and moving; yet the  
 Greeke word παράλυσις, signifies properly loss of  
 motion.

Quest. A word to satisfie the curious, that may aske  
 why sometimes sense only, and sometimes moti-  
 on only, should be lost?

Ans. You must note that the faculty of motion, as  
 well as that of sense, flowes from the brain, as  
 from the fountaine, and is derived from thence by  
 the nerves to the instruments of sense and motion;  
 and so either sense or motion is lost, according as  
 the sinews that convey sense or motion are affected  
 in the disease; therefore it being considered that  
 divers

vers members participate in two kinds of sinews; I doe not  
 one for sense, the other for motion, the doubt yet un-  
 easily cleared. One sinew may be hurt, and mo- derstand  
 on is lost; the other may be hurt, and that safe; this:  
 when sense is lost and motion remains; both are  
 hurt, and then farewell (*pro tempore*) sense and  
 motion.

If members participate but of one sinew, as few  
 o, (perhaps none) yet *Galen* saith some do, and  
 the present I cannot contradict him; lesse vertue is  
 required for feeling then for motion, saith he; and  
 if the sinew be much hurt, sense and motion are  
 both lost; if it be but little hurt, onely motion is  
 lost.

The matter indeed is scarce worth disputing for,  
 or writing of, and therefore I proceed.

The Original of this disease lies sometimes in  
 the Brain, and sometimes in the marrow of the  
 backe.

Descrip-  
 tion.

If the disease lie in the back, (as but seldome it  
 doth) then is the face firme, and then sometimes  
 halfe, sometimes the whole body is paralytick, ac-  
 cording as the halfe or whole marrow of the backe  
 is vitiated.

If it come from the Brain, it lies only in some  
 particular Pellicles thereof; for if the whole Brain  
 be vitiated, it is an Apoplexy.

These things being first duly considered, we  
 come to the cause.

It is caused through vehement and inordinate  
 cold, or through grosse and clammy Humours  
 that stop the passages, that the animal vertue can-  
 not passe freely from the Centre to the Circum-  
 ference.

Cause

If it come from the back, it is caused through

Inflammation, or *hard swelling without sense* called *Schirrus*, hapning at the backe bone, or nigh to it, or other sinewy part, dependant thereon; whereby the sinews are pressed together, and so stopped, that the animal vertue cannot passe. It may happen by ablow or wound.

The Disease is so apparent that it needs no Signs.

Prognostica.

The Palsey is no acute or sharpe Disease, and for the most part is curable.

✚

It chanceth (for the most part) to ancient people, and beginneth (commonly) in the Winter time.

If the Palsey come by a cut or wound, it is incurable, and very difficult, if the Paralytique members want, or wax lesse and lesse; for then it sheweth the parts to want spirit naturall as well as animal.

Diet.

Let his Diet be extenuating and drying, let his Meate be easie of digestion and roasted. viz. Birds that frequent dry grounds, Almonds, Raisons of the Sun, Pine Nuts.

Herbs.

For Pot-herbs, let him use Fennel, Pursley, Hip-sop, Marjoram, Sage and Savory.

Caution.

Let him eschew Water-fowl, Fish, and all other meats that are cold and moist, and flegmaticke.

Aire.

Let the Aire he abides in be hot and dry; if not, make it so by Art.

Drink.

Let him drinke no Wine but *Hippocras*, and let him use Cinnamon in all his drink, or broth.

It is good for him to indure as much thirst as he can.

Sleepe.

Let his sleepe be but mean, and let him not sleep at all in the day.

Exercise.

Let him use as much exercise as well he can.

Mirth.

Let him be merry and cheerfull, and dely

er, vexation, and other perturbations of the mind.

If there be signes of Plenitude, you may draw Bleeding. at blood (moderately, for feare of over-cooling) the sound side; else forbear.

If he have not a Stool once a day, provoke him Clusters. with a Clister.

*Acetum Scilliticum*, or Vinegar of Squils taken Cure. of spoonfulls every morning, fasting, is a soveraign medicine.

So is also *Castoreum*.

Sneezing.

If it lie in the Brain sneezing is good, which you may provoke with white Hellebore, but let it be in the Evening, the party in bed, and their head wrapped warm for fear of after-claps.

Unction.

Also use Unctions to the nape of the necke (for their the marrow of the backe hath its passage to the brain) use first weak ones, such as Oyle Chamomel, Will, St Johns Wort or Earthworms. Then after some dayes such as are stronger, as Oyle of Bricks, Tile-stones, *Castoreum* and *Euphorbium*. Where with you may anoint all the paralitique members, wrapping them up hot afterwards in a Fox skin.

More properly the Brain hath its passage to the spine. *is medicinall.*

Also you may make a Bath with St Johns Wort, Rosemary, Stachas, Sage, Marjoram, and Camomel, boyled in Water, wherewith you may bath the paralitique members before you anoint them.

*Cereatum*

Also this Cerecloth is excellent to apply to the paralitique members. Take of Oyle ii. 3. Oyle of Pepper, i. 3. 3. Oyle of *Euphorbium*, ii. 3. *Aqua vite* i. 3. 3. juyce of sage & Marjoram or cowslipsof each i. 3. 3. *Galanga* iii. 3. Pellitory of the wall and pepper, of each a dram, Stachas and Rosemary, of each i. 3. *Euphorbium* 3. 3. boyle it till the *Aqua vite* be consumed, then strain it, and put wax enough to it to make a Cerecloth.



## Culpepper's last Legacies,

Also you may make a quilt for his head with Hyſop, Marjoram, St Johns Wort, Sage, Rew, Bay leaves of each ii. 3. Spikenard, Maſtich, Caſtoreum, and Stachas, of each ii. 3. Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, of each i. 3. red-roſe-leaves well dried, halfe a handfull, make of them a quilt, as you are taught Chapter 3.

Uſe theſe medicines to the head if the diſeaſe lie there; to the nape of the necke, and the back bone, if the diſeaſe lie there.

## CHAP. XX.

*Of the Palfey in one Member.*

**A**Lthough any expert man may draw on of what hath beene written before, the cure of the reſolution of any member, the radix being the ſame, yet to ſatiſfie the unſkilfull, I thought good to write a line or two.

If any member be paralytique, ſearch from what root the ſinews come that ſupply that member, and mend it there at the root with the former medicines.

There is alſo a kind of Palfey called by the Greeks *σοάσμος κύρκος*, in Latin *Tortura oris*, in Engliſh wrineſſe of the mouth; this you may cure alſo by the aforeſaid medicines: beſides, you may hold a looking-glaſſe before him, that he may ſee what an ugly face he makes, and ſo labour to amend it.



## CHAP XXI.

*Of the Falling-sicknesse.*

Ἐπιληψία in Greek, the Latins call it *Morbus Convulsivus*, and the English, the *Falling-sicknesse*. Ἐπιληψία.

It is a Convulsion, drawing and stretching of all the parts of the whole body, not continually, but at sundry times, with hurt of the mind and sense.

It is so called, because it attacheth both the sense and feeling of the head, and also of the mind.

There be three causes of the *Falling-sicknesse*.

The first is caused when the disease lieth only in the Brain; and that is caused two wayes. 1. When grosse, tough and clammy Humours flegmaticke, stop the passage of the spirits animal in the Ventricles of the Brain. 2. When the same opilation is caused by Choler.

Three causes of Falling-sicknesse:

1. See my Anatomy of the brain.

2.

Secondly, it is caused through the evill affect of the Stomacke, sending up vapours thither, which the brain labours to repell, and by the reluctancy causeth the disease.

Thirdly, it is caused through a cold aire which the Patient may feel creeping up from one member or another, to the Brain; but this chanceth but seldom, especially in these climates.

3.

There goeth before this disease, an unwise state of the body and mind; sadnesse, forgetfulnesse, troublesome dreames, headach, continuall fulnesse in the head, especially in anger, palenesse in the face, inordinate moving of the tongue; many bite their tongues, as soon as the fit takes them they fall down, their limbs are drawn together, they snort and

Signes.

and sometimes cry out: many tremble when the fit comes upon them, and run round, but the peculiar signe of this disease is foaming at the mouth.

*This disease happeneth most to young folke.*

Aire.

Diet.

Let the Aire the sicke abides in, be hot and dry, if the disease be caused of Flegme, let it be cold and moist, if it be caused of Choler.

Vomit.

Cure.

My thinks

I might

have be-

stowed the

peins to

have qu-

ted a few

more me-

decines,

yet feeling

his as tis

see my re-

cepts.

Let him eschew all meats that are hard of digestion, and stopping, and such as are of a dilative quality, and all Wine, the older the worse.

If the Disease proceed from the Stomack, clear it by a vomit.

The best remedy, which is most sure and approved, is, a Male piony root dug up, ☉ in ♈ rising on Sunday morning, the Moone encreasing, Aries culminating; hung about their necks; which by a hidden planetary vertue cureth it. Also the juyce of piony roots dug up at that time, and made into a Syrup with Sugar taken inwardly doth the like.

## CHAP. XXII.

### Of Convulsion and Cramps.

Definiti-  
on.

Kinds.

*πράγμος* in Greek; in Latin *Convulsio*; in English *Convulsion* and *Cramp*: is a Disease in which the sinews are drawne and pluckt up together against ones will.

There are divers kinds of this Disease, three of these kinds lie in the neck.

The first is called in Greeke *τίταρος*; in Latin *Distentio*; it is when the necke remaineth altogether immovable; so that it cannot be turned any way, but must alway be held straight forward.

The

*his Physicall, Chirurgicall remaines.*

41

The second is called *Tentio ad anteriora*, when the head or necke is drawn down towards the brest.

2.

The third is called *Tensio ad posteriora*, when the head is drawn backward.

3.

The fourth kind of Convulsion, is that which usually is called the Cramp, and is a drawing together of the sinews of some particular limb.

4.

The fift is that which is usually called Convulsion-fits, and a wreathing or drawing up together all the sinews on the one side of the body.

5.

This Disease is caused through fasting, fulnesse, pricking of an Artery, or the biting of a venomous beast, that the venome come to the Nerve.

Cause.

The fift of these is only mortal, and takes away many young Children.

For Children : Spirit of *Castoreum*, *Aqua paralytica Maiboli*, *Aqua antepileptica langij*, are medicinall.

Cure.

For aged people ; if it come of fulnesse, purge and vomit, then use the precedent medicines.

Of fulnes.

If it come of fasting, it is more perilous ; the best remedy that I know then, is the decoction of *China* roots.

Fasting.

If it come by pricking an Artery, as many times it doth in blood-letting through the unskilfulnesse of the Chyrurgion, or unrulinesse of the Patient. If it be much hurt, the only way I know, is to cut it quite asunder, and lose the use of the limb, to save your life.

Pricking  
of a nerve.

If it come by stinging of any venomous creature, make the wound bigger, and draw out the poyson with *Urtice* treacle applyed to it plaster-wise.

Stinging  
of ven-  
mous crea-  
tures.

Finally, wear for the Cramp, a Ring made of a Ramshorn, the Ram slain ☉ in ♋, in the houre of the Sun, he either rising or culminating.

CHAP.

*Of the Mare.*

**Ἡρίαιτις** *Ἡρίαιτις* in Greeke, in Latine *Incubus*, is a Disease that happens onely in the night, to people in bed, wherein they conceive themselves over-pressed with a great weight, which almost strangles them.

The simple sort call it the *Mare*, and conceit and affirm, that they feel it with their hand, and hear it fall down in the chamber: yea, I have heard one affirm, she heard it come in at the gate. The truth (or rather falshood) of all this, will appear in the description.

**Cause.**

This Disease is caused of excessive drinking, also of continuall rawnesse of the Stomack; whence are sent grosse and cold Vapours, which fill the ventricles of the Brain, letting the disperſing of the faculties thereof by the sinews.

**Description.**

**Signs.**

This Disease alwayes invades those that are asleep, and most of all such as lye upon their backs; they suppose a great weight lyes upon them, and stops their breath, that they cannot move, and dream that they are almost strangled, and would cry out, but their voice is stopped; and indeed they groan pittifully, at last being something wakened, and able to stir, the passage is opened and they eased.

**Caution.**

This Disease (though seeming light) is not to be neglected, by reason of its affinity with the Apoplexy and Falling-sicknesse.

Let him never lie on his back.

Let



Let his Diet be such as breedeth not wind, nor is of a dilative quality.

Diet.

If there be signes of fulnesse, use bleeding.

Blood-  
letting.  
Cure.

Let him not go to bed till digestion be perfected; Vinegar of Squils taken two spoonfuls in the morning fasting; and if digestion be weak, one spoonfull presently after meat digesteth the humours and cures the Disease.

I have  
been my  
selfe, and  
have  
known o-  
thers  
strangely  
troubled  
wth this

Keep the head and neck alwayes warm. Also you may take inwardly such things as strengthen the braine, such be, *Aromaticum Rosatum*, *Diamoscum* dulce, *Diambra*, *Diamibon*, &c.

disease, since the writing hereof, and in a farre different manner from what he e is written; but the margent is too small to hold the Story.

## CHAP. XXIV.

### Of Madnesse.

*Mania* in Greek, is a Disease which the Latins call *Insania* and *Furor*; in English Madnesse and Fury; they that have this Disease be unruly like wild Beasts.

Diffe-  
rence be-  
twixt *Man-  
ia* and  
*Phrenitis*.

The difference betwixt this and the Frenzy, is this: A Feaver alwayes accompanies a Frenzy, but never this Disease called *Mania*, or Madnesse.

It is caused of much blood flowing up into the Brain; sometimes this blood offends in quantity only, and sometimes in quality, when it is melancholy: The Superfluity of melancholly, causeth alienation of mind, and causeth the man to be foolish and beside himselfe.

Cause.

I shall onely in this Chapter treat of madnesse coming of blood. There

There



There goeth before Madnesse, weaknesse of the head, tickling of the ears, shinings before the eyes, great watchings, strange thoughts approach the mind, heavinesse of the head, a ravenous appetite, a forwardnesse to bodily lust, the eyes stare, and seldome either winke or beckon.

If it come of blood only, they laugh continually, and the sicke thinketh he seeth before his eyes things to laugh at.

If any Choler be mingled with the blood, then the pricking and swift moving of the brain, makes them angry, irrefull, moving and bold.

**Bleeding.** In the first place bleed them, and then by the colour of the blood you may discerne easily the quality predominate.

If it be a Woman, breath a veine in the ankles, for that provokes the termes.

Let their Diet be such as breeds little blood, till they are almost starved.

In many the humours is waxed grosse, and settled by long continuance, and such are worst to cure, though perhaps they be patientest, for the time, yet looke for them to be furious enough, when the humour is stirred, and made thinner.

If it come of blood only, you may draw away blood abundantly, from the arm, under the tongue from the forehead, from the fundament with leaches

If Choler be mixed with the blood I refer you to the Chapter of Frenzy.

If of Melancholy, the next Chapter shall instruct you, only let him eat little, drink no strong drink nor wine; sleepe much, and go to stool orderly.

CHAP. XXV.

*Of Melancholie.*

**B**Y Melancholie, here I mean, not the simple complexion; for without that, none can live; but the alteration of the complexion in quantity, quality, or seat.

It commeth without a feaver, and is engendred of melancholy occupying the mind, and changing the temperature of the brain. Descripti-  
on.

It is caused three waies. Sometimes it is caused of the common vice of melancholy blood, being in all the veines of the body, and so hurteth the braine. 1.  
Caused 3  
waies.

Sometimes the blood only in the brain is altered, the blood in other parts of the body being safe. 2.  
Had this  
been to do

And sometimes it is ingendred through inflammation about the spleene, and so sending up melancholy vapours thither. again, I  
could  
have done  
it ten  
times bet-  
ter.

The most common signes be fearefulnesse, sadness, hatred, strange imaginations; For some think themselves brut beasts, and counterfet their noise and voyce; my selfe knew one, this present Signes.  
3.

yeare 1645. that thought him selfe only a man, and all other men beasts that came to devour him, and stood with a staffe to beat every one that came neer him, whom I perswaded that he was made of a black pot, and if he did not speedily get him into his house, I would throw a stone at him, and break him; which was so upon his imagination, that he threw away his staffe and ranne in, and would suffer none to touch him for feare they should break him. Innu-

Innumerable such fancies are mentioned by Authors which I forbear to mention.

This is according to the cause; if the cause be fear, then they thinke others will kill them; if of grief, they seek to kill themselves; if of love, the naturall blood is infected because the liver is the seat of love, I want room, guesse the rest by these.

As how one conceited he had a fish in his blood, another durst not pisse for feare he should drowne the world, a third conceited he had no head, and a fourth that he was made of butter; all which, and the waies and meanes by which they were cured you may read in *A. P.* his Chirurgery: but to proceed. Many desire death, and some do kill themselves, others are afraid of death, and thinke their best friends when they see them determine to kill them; some laugh; some weep; some think themselves inspired with the holy Ghost, and prophetic of things to come.

Also the state of their body is slender, black, rough dry and hard in touching, and altogether melancholious.

This is caused through excessivenesse of some passion, as love, joy, griefe, &c. or through much study, watching, stopping of the *Hemoroides*, or *Menstrua*, or the eating of wicked and melancholicke meats.

But in such in whom it is caused by the Spleen, they have rawnesse, much wind, sharpe belchings, burnings and greivousnesse of the sides, the sides are drawn upwards, and many times they have Inflammations there. Also Costivenesse, little sleep, troublesome and naughty dreams, swimming in the head, and sound in the eares.

Let him abhor melancholy Diet.

Let the Aire he abides in be hot and moist.

Let his Meate be hot and moist, of good digestion and breeding good blood. Young Borrage boyld and buttered is good meate for him.

Black Hellebore corrected with Cinnamon, is

Diet,

Aire.

Purge.

a good purge for him, so is decoction of *Epithimam*.  
Fumitory is a soveraign hearb for the disease,  
and so is betony.

If the infirmity lie in the whole body, you have *Bleeding*.  
no other remedy but you must bleed him often, be-  
cause all the blood is corrupted.

If it lie in the head only, bleeding is needles, only  
follow his humours, and comfort him with Cordi-  
als and Cephaliques, that strengthen the braine;  
such be of simples, *Betony*, *Red-roses*, *Harts-tongue*, *En-  
dive*, *Borrage*, *bugloss*: and *Violet-flowers*. Of compounds,  
*Aromaticum rosatum*, *Diamoscu dulce*, *Anacardina*, *Leti-  
ficans*, *Galleni*, *Dianthon*, *species cordiales temperatae*, &c.  
And his best Doctor is Dr *Merry-mar*.

But if it proceed from the Spleen; for Simples  
use *Centaury*, *Penyroyall*, *Wormwood*, and *Ger-  
mander* and *Bay-berries*, apply to the region of  
the Spleen an Emplaster of *Melilot* for the Spleen.

Also you may provoke them to sneeze with *Be- Sneezing*.  
tony in powder snuffed up in their nose.

There are divers other manners of cure which  
I omit here, my scope being in this place to treat  
of it, as it annoyeth the brain only; I may happen  
to write of the redundance of all the complexions  
severally and distinctly by themselves; to which  
I refer you.

---

CHAP. XXVI.

*Of Trembling or Shaking of any Limb, called  
commonly the Shaking Palsey.*

**T**HIS Disease commonly goeth a little before  
death, especially in acute diseases and sur-  
fers, and then it is an evident signe death is near.  
It



It many times troubles aged people, and then it is incurable.

**Cause.** It is also caused by fear; then remove the fear; and the trembling is gone.

Sometimes it comes by accident, as immoderate cold taken, abundance of grosse, thicke and clammy humours, much drinking of Wine, &c.

There needs no signs to be shewed.

**Diet.** For Diet, use such things as cut, divide and attenuate; let him eschew all things that hurt the sinews; all Wines.

**Cnre.** The best cure that I know, (which indeed is sufficient) I have knowne men of ninty years of age, kept from this infirmity, only at night when they go to bed; by rubbing their fingers between their toes, and smelling to them.

Question  
lesse such  
things as  
streng-  
then the  
Nerves  
are excel-  
lent; I am  
sorry I  
was so  
brieve.

Yet if you be troubled with it already, your best way is first (when you have learned what humour it is that troubles you) to purge out that humour.

In this Treatise are many Aphorismes, which are marked with a hand in the Margent, which the studious in Physicke, especially young Students, if they please to write them out by themselves, may find wonderfull usefull.

*Plures gulâ periêre quàm gladio.*



**FINIS.**